Scalability Challenges for Massively Parallel AMR Applications

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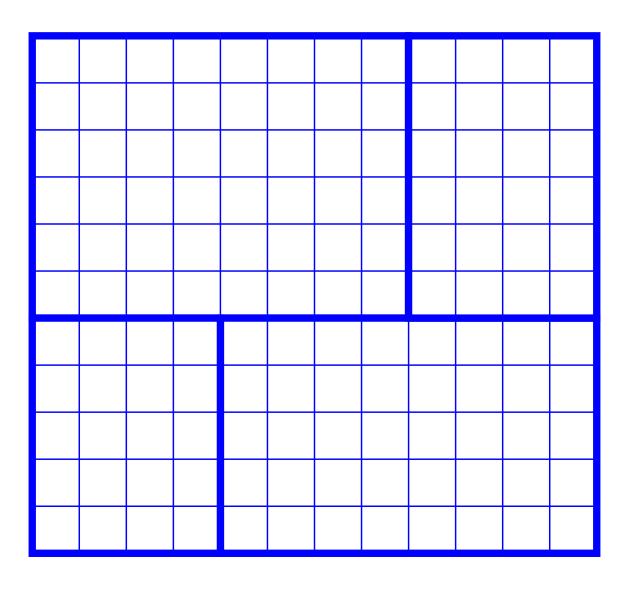
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IPDPS 2009

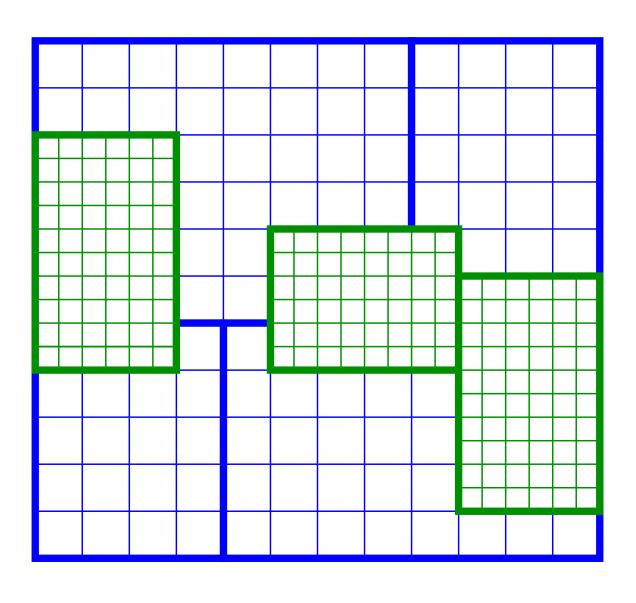
Brief Story

- Block structured AMR library and applications
- Benchmarks to test parallel performance
- Timers for performance measurements
- Ran on several Cray XT supercomputers
- Most weak scaling issues straightforward
- One unusual problem
- Six people and six months to explain and correct
- Weak scaling to thousands of processors
- Need better tools for quantifying and understanding complex systems interactions

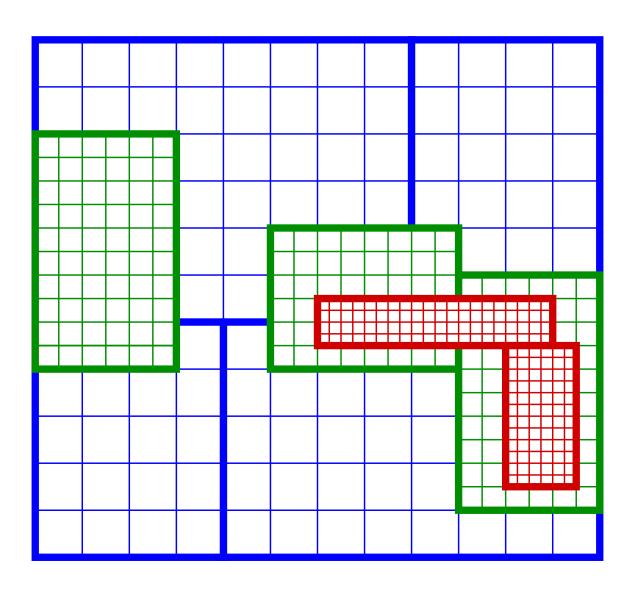
Block Structured AMR



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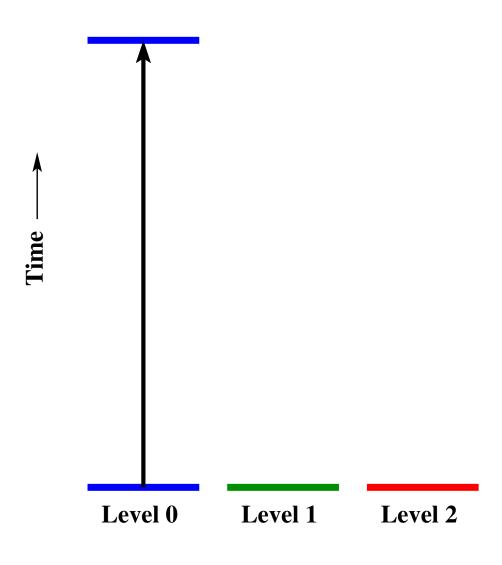


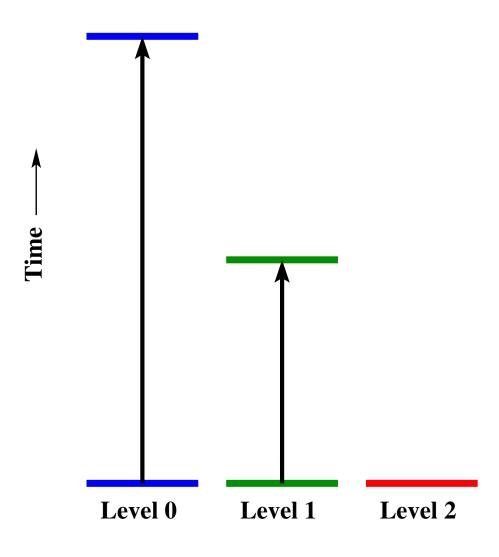
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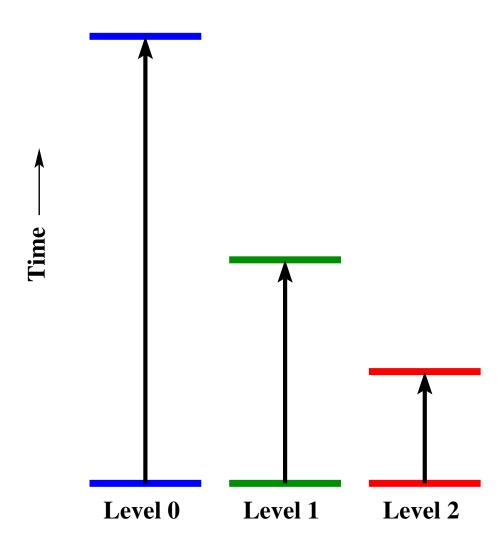
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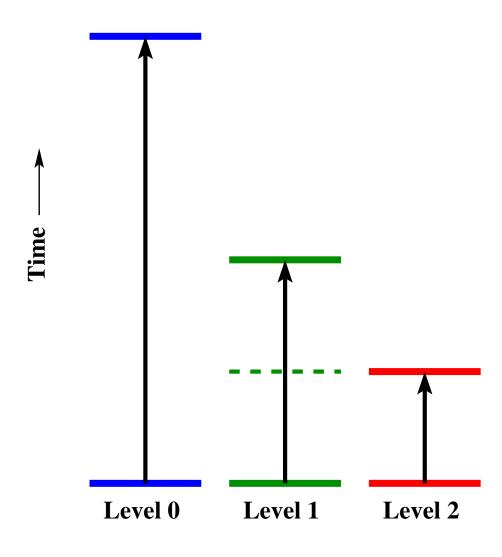
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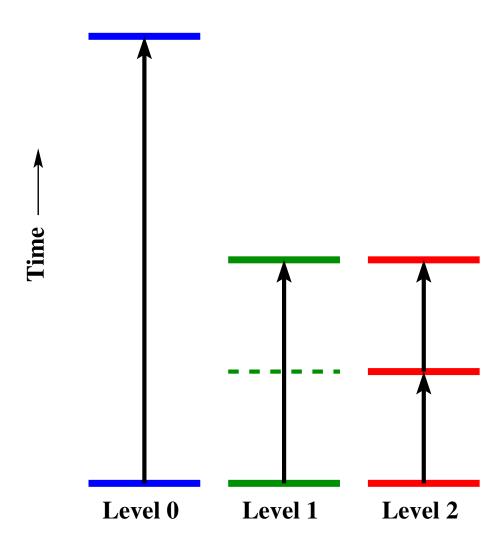
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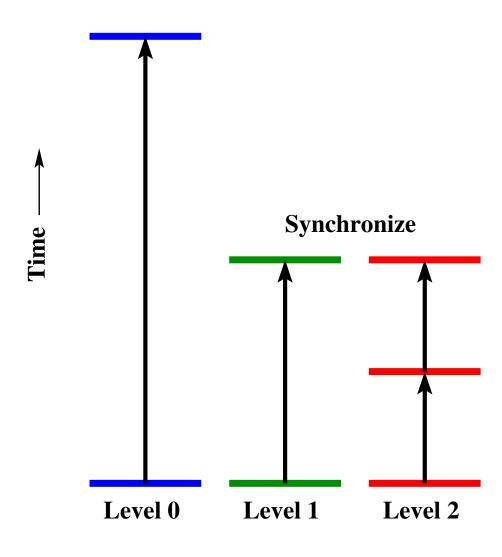


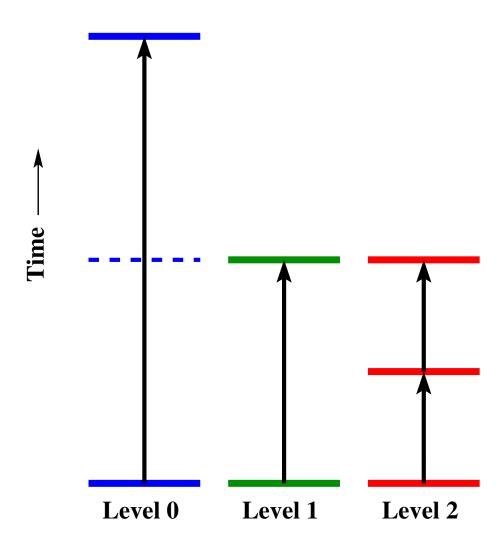


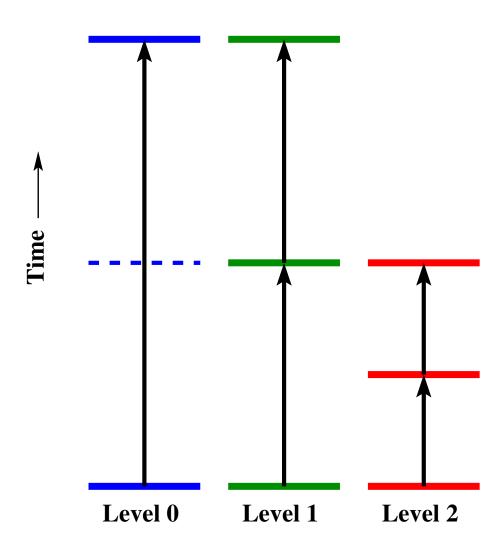


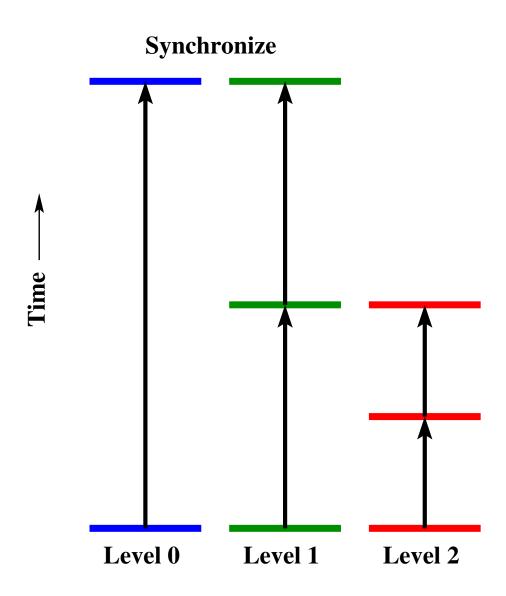




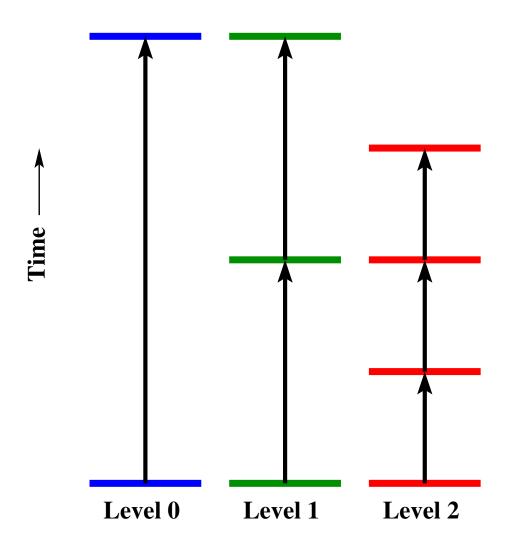


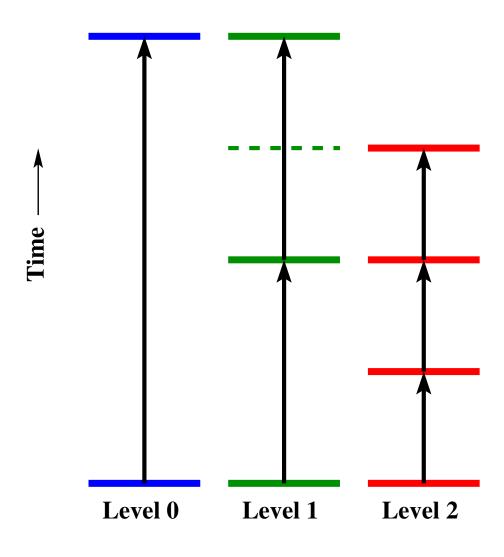


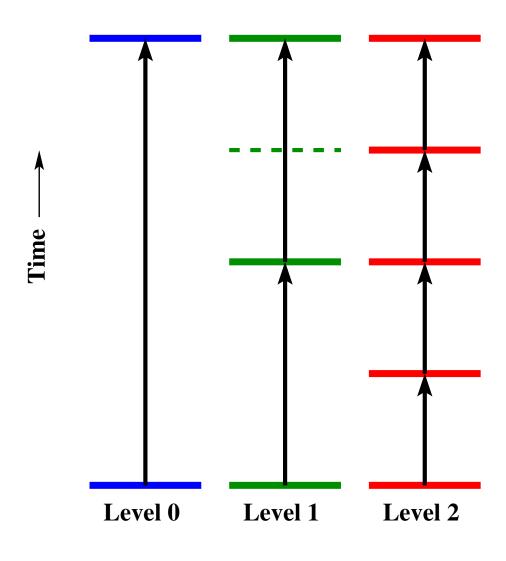


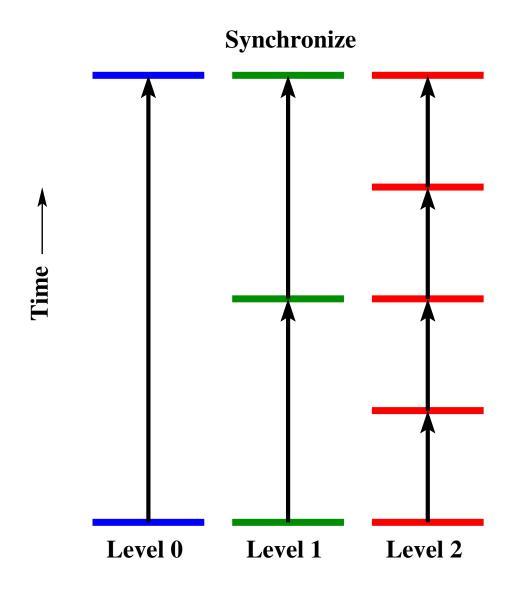


Time Advance





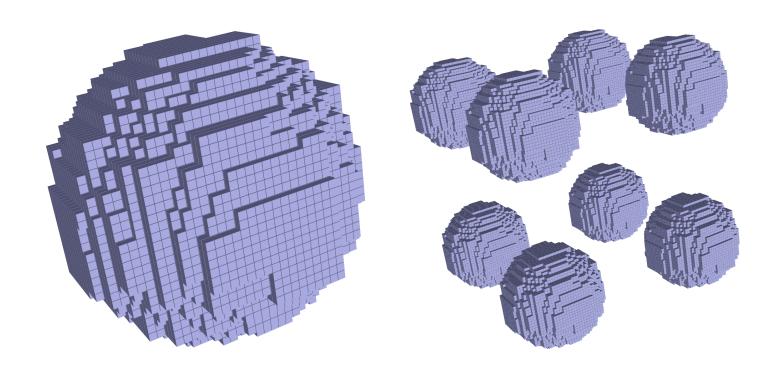




Benchmark

- Chombo C++/Fortran77 library with timers
- Hyperbolic PDE Solver Gas Dynamics
- Spherical explosion in 3D
- Three levels of AMR, 4:1 refinement ratio
- Time steps: 1 coarse, 4 intermediate, 16 fine
- Static grids all 16³
- 6000 flops/grid-point/time-step
- 124 million grid points on 128 processors

Weak Scaling using Replication



Experimental Testbed

- Hardware Cray XT4 (XT3)
 - Dual-core, 2.6 GHz AMD Opteron processors
 - DDR2-667 (DDR1-266) MHz memory 7 (3.5)
 GB/s aggregate memory bandwidth per core
 - Cray SeaStar 2.1 ASIC interconnect, 6.4 GB/s
 bidirectional HyperTransport, 3D torus topology
- Operating Systems
 - Catamount: Specialized micro-kernel OS developed at Sandia
 - CNL: A lightweight kernel based on the Linux
 OS

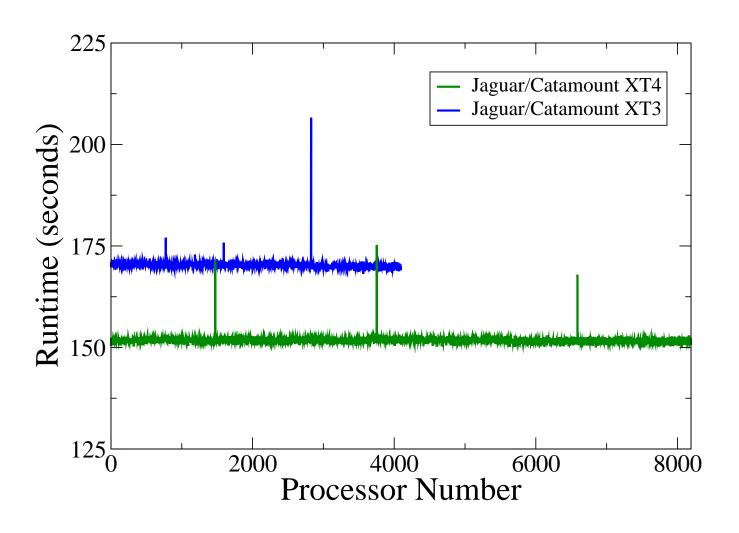
Optimizing for Scalability

- Improving communication locality
- Using O(N) metadata management algorithms
- Optimizing coarse-fine boundary calculations

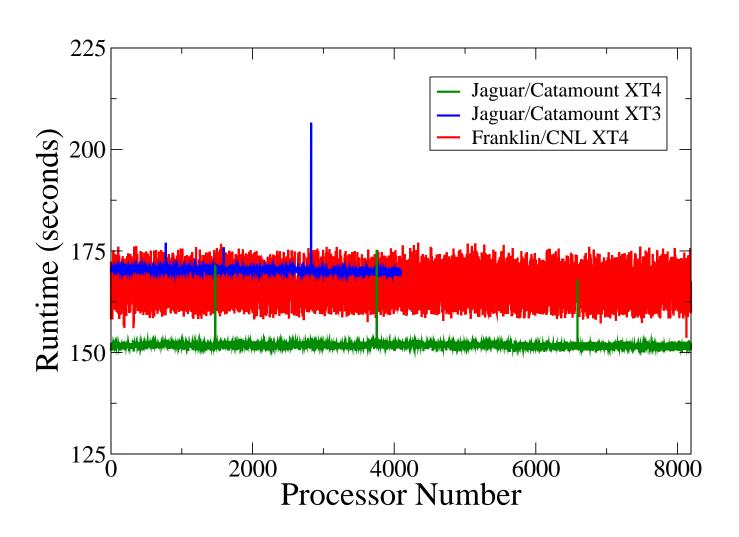
Mysterious Behavior - The Game is Afoot

- Three phases of the core computation:
 - 1. Fill ghost cells from other grids
 - 2. Time advance the computation (no communication or I/O)
 - 3. Fill buffers used for time synchronization between AMR levels
- First mystery Load imbalances on Jaguar running Catamount
- Detailed measurements pointed to (2) above

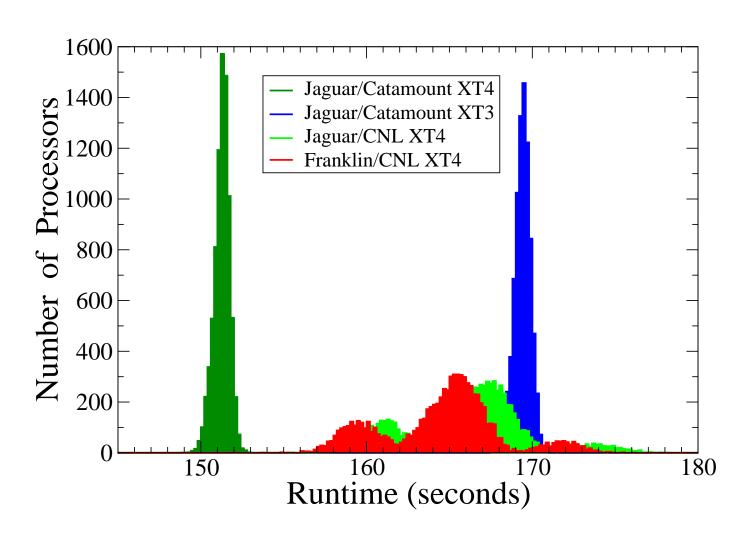
Mysterious Behavior - Jaguar running Catamount



Mysterious Behavior - Jaguar running Catamount

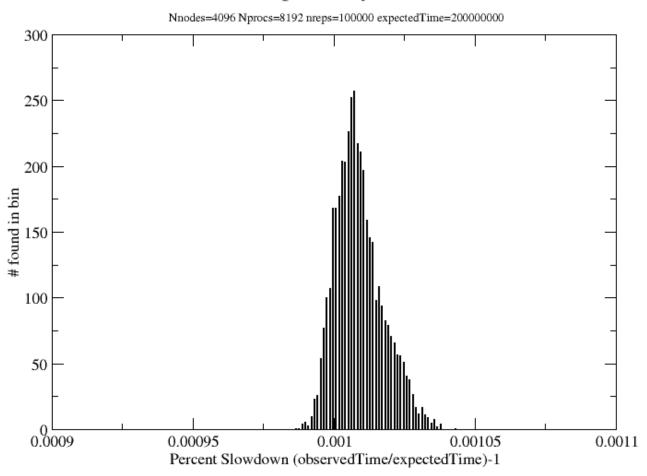


Mysterious Behavior - Franklin running CNL

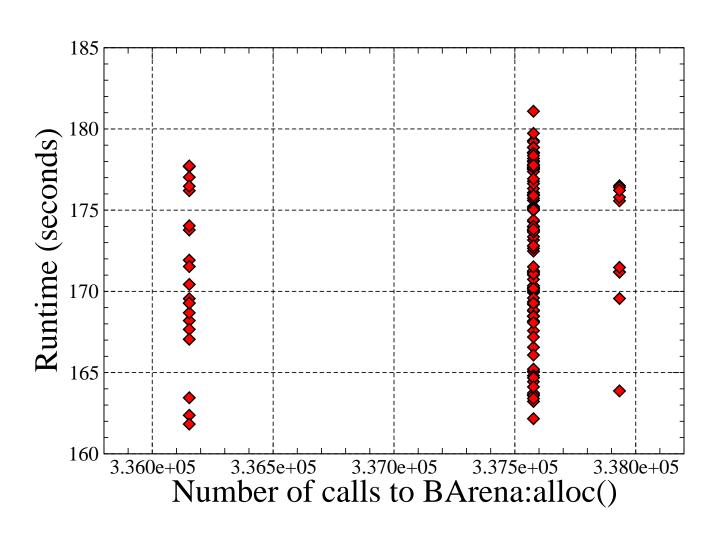


Mysterious Behavior - Looking for Clues

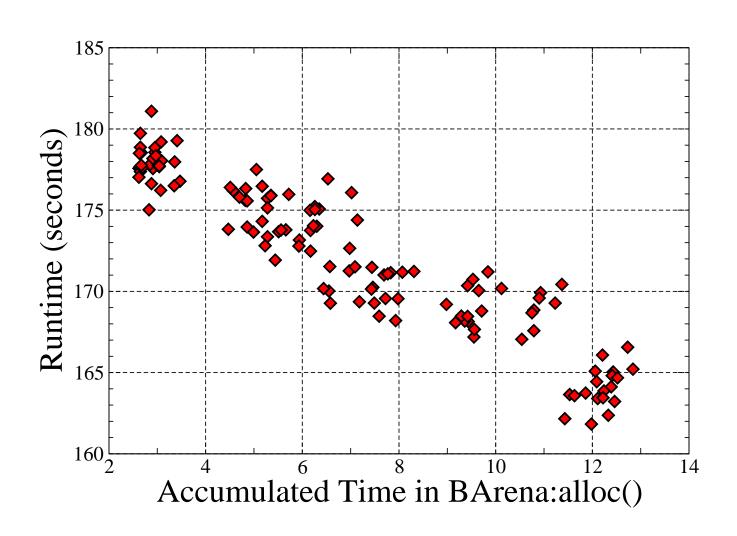
Percent Slowdown Reported by PSNAP V2 on Franklin



Mysterious Behavior - Looking for Clues



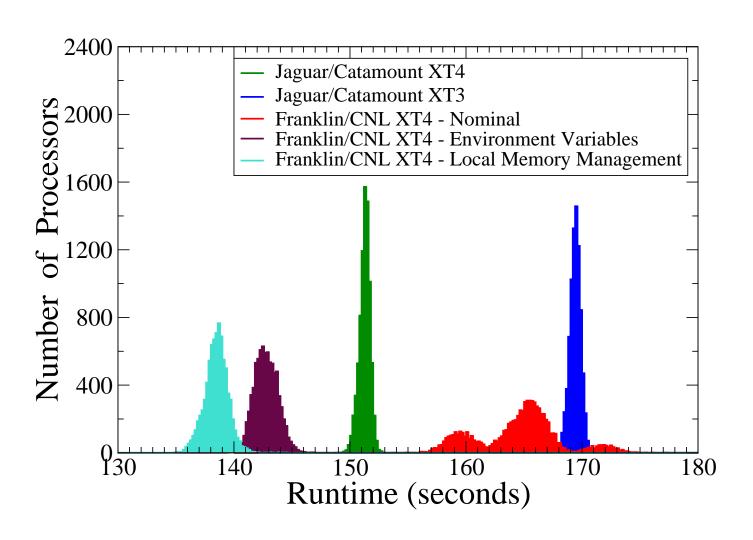
Mysterious Behavior - Looking for Clues



Mysterious Behavior - Hypothesis and Experiment

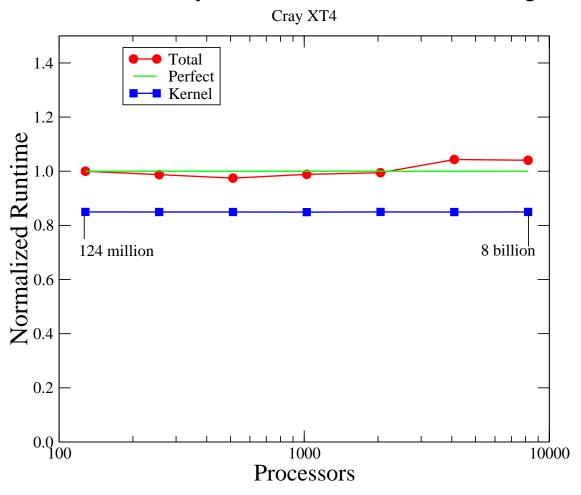
- Hypothesis 1: Memory allocation heuristics
- Experiment 1: Change system memory allocation strategies
- Result 1: 3-14 seconds went to 25-26 seconds
- Hypothesis 2: Reduction of efficiency of data layout in the heap
- Experiment 2: Have Chombo manage its own heap
- Result 2: Variation decreased by a factor of 3 overall

Mysterious Behavior - Solved!



Weak Scaling using Replication

AMR Gas Dynamics Benchmark Weak Scaling



Conclusions

- Scaling a block structured AMR code for solving hyperbolic PDE to thousands of processors was straightforward overall
- The additional problems encountered are not specific to this application and will probably affect many codes with complex behavior
- There need to be better benchmarks and diagnostic tools for large HPC systems running complex codes

Ongoing and Future Work

- Scaling of elliptic and parabolic PDE solvers (done)
- Scaling of I/O of block structured AMR data (in process)
- Scaling of meta-data and meta-computations
- Scaling of other pieces including initialization, restart, regridding

Acknowledgments and Thanks

- Steve Luzmoor of Cray Inc.
- Patrick Worley and the PEAC INCITE grant
- Supported by the Office of Advanced Scientific Computing Research in the Department of Energy under Contract DE-AC02-05CH11231